



# THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

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CHESTER, S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1852.

### Apprentice Wanted.

A boy, aged 14 or 16, will be sent to apprenticeship in this office. The apprenticeship will be liberal, and no charge will be spared to fit him for usefulness. He should be able to read well.

The editor will be absent for a few weeks in consequence of the legislature. He will endeavor to keep the readers of his paper fully advised of all matters of interest in the Legislature.

During the absence of the Editor, Mr. W. J. HARRISON is authorized to receive for all business, no account of Subscriptions, Job-Work or Advertising, due this office.

### Dentist.

The Citizen of Philadelphia, whose card may be found in another column, has opened an office at the "Kenny House," where he proposes to operate in Dentistry. He comes very highly recommended as an experienced and skillful practitioner, and also proposes to operate next year, for a sum above the average of his profession can equal. We have examined by his name specimens of artificial teeth, arranged in full sets with the artificial gum, which approximate nearer the natural teeth than any we have ever examined. Those wanting work of the kind done, would do well to call on him.

### Correspondence of Palmetto Standard.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 20.—The yellow fever is gone—the small epidemic that has been marking its footstep with death and desolation in our midst, has been effectively checked in its wasting career by a few nipping frosts, and Charleston stands erect, but again, in all the pride and pomp of her former magnificence. The busy wheel of trade and travel are once more thundering over her crowded streets, and a perfect avalanche of anxious and active life sweeps her thoroughfares with a perfect flood of humanity. And for the past week in particular, the recent white frost, combined with the numerous attractions of Fair week, have caused such a rush from the country as has scarcely ever been known on any previous occasion. Every Hotel and Private Boarding House has been filled to overflowing, and many were compelled to stop with their relations and friends in private families.

The annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute was opened on Tuesday Evening, at Citadel Green, with the usual array and variety of articles, and spectators enough to examine all of them a dozen times over. The interest has been kept up, and the articles have continued to increase throughout the week. It will close on Monday night, when the premiums will be awarded. The Poultry Exhibition has excited rather an unusual degree of interest, and the number and variety of fowls have exceeded that of any former occasion. The diminutive Banquet, and the full party Banquet, sit at and crowns, and on their own responsibility, upon the same dunghill. It would appear that the days of foul chirality, past, and a kind of cold hearted simony had taken possession of the late bellies of the feathered tribe.

Hard by both the above exhibitions, the American Giant Girl held her levees, and permitted her portly dimensions to be examined for the trifling consideration of two shillings a head. She is beyond all dispute, a lady of considerable weight in the community, and has taken quite a high stand in society upon so short an acquaintance. She is nineteen years of age, and weighs five hundred and forty pounds, neat. She dresses in full Bloomer costume, and by some to be prompted by an economical disposition to save aloft.

The ceremonies attending the annual Commencement of the Citadel Academy took place on Wednesday morning at Hibernian Hall. Some six or eight orations were delivered, and the Cadets acquitted themselves with much credit, both to themselves and the able faculty under whose guidance and instruction they had passed the last four years. A. H. Little of Newberry, who lost his right hand from a grape shot in the Mexican war, took the first honor, but was excused from speaking on account of ill health. He is a young man of studious habits, and much promise—if he will but cultivate with care and industry the talents that he possesses. I am sorry to learn that a disease which he contracted in the ungenial climate of Mexico, and amid the hardships and privations of the camp, is still preying upon his system. I would make no invidious distinctions, when all did well, but I must be allowed to mention the handsome and well written address delivered by G. W. Earle of Greenville. He was one of the graduating class, and acquitted himself with much credit. At night the annual address was delivered before the two Societies of the Citadel Academy by L. M. Keitt, Esq., of Orangeburg. The address was most stirring, eloquent and forcible, and well worthy of the heart that prompted it, and the mind that dictated it. In nerous eloquence, fine fancy and fertile imagination, I think Mr. Keitt excels any one of his age and experience I have ever heard.

I must not forget to mention the Pegatina, the most interesting and exciting feature in the varied and numerous amusements of the week. The immense concourse of people which it brought together, and the deep and existing interest manifested by the immediate parties and their friends, rendered it altogether a most attractive and spirited affair. New York was three races, South Carolina two, and Georgia one. The distance was about a mile, and the first purse five hundred dollars, which was won by the Heske Sharp, owned and built by a gentleman of Darien, Ga. The next best was won by a Charleston boat, and the last for the first day by the J. C. Booth, of New York.

### RANDOM.

The result of the Presidential Election.—The result of the Presidential contest may now be accurately stated. Of the doubtful States, Kentucky and Tennessee have cast their votes for Gen. Scott, and North Carolina has gone for Mr. Pierce by two or three hundred majority. Texas and California, the only states not yet heard from, are conceded to Pierce and King. This will make the vote in the Electoral College, 42 for Scott and Graham, and 234 for Pierce and King—giving the latter a majority of 212 votes. We append a table of the result in detail.

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## Farmer's Department.

### PRACTICAL HINTS.

**Roads.**—One of the most important improvements after putting up fences, is making good roads on the farm. As a railroad in some districts of the country develops its resources and brings all sorts of improvements, so a good road to any part of the farm, adds as much to the value of that part as it would to remove it nearer to the barn-yard. Counting how many times you drive a team to a certain field, half a mile from your barn, always loaded one way or the other, perhaps over a hill, at least through four or more mud holes, and you may estimate somewhat the value of this improvement. You suffer inconvenience enough, in a single harvest, in the upsetting or falling off of your loaded grain, hindering work, and making all hands cross, to pay for grading and smoothing half the way. Then think of the many loads of manure, which are, or should be drawn to the field, and how much your horses will be relieved, and your work facilitated by a good hard bridge over that brook, instead of sinking your cart into the mud every time you have to pass it.

**Dry Wells.**—Another matter worthy your attention is to have clean walls to your barn, and other out buildings. You may think this a small matter, but there are few things in which the every day comfort of yourself and your family is more concerned. Look at that muddy hole by the wayside between the house and the barn, which must be waded a hundred times a day, throughout the season. The house is painted, and all the buildings are in good order, but whenever you walk about the yards in wet weather, you meet with filth which is in direct contrast with the style of the buildings and which appears all the worse for the contrast. Good taste is always commendable. These buildings, pleasant rooms, good carpets, and other handsome furniture are in contradistinction to the walks out doors, which lead the boots with clay at every step. If you have a gravel bank or flag stones, make a plank road.

### For the American Farmer.

### EXPERIMENTS WITH GUANO.

For Upon four acres of land of medium soil I applied Guano, at the rate of 375 bushels to the acre. I first applied the Guano and followed it with cultivators to mix it with the soil; I then sowed the wheat, and sowed both the guano and the wheat in the land. This was the first application I ever made with guano, which was in October, 1846. The wheat grew off beautifully and was apparent to the eye the whole winter and spring; the wheat was carefully saved and measured, and the result was 15 bushels to the acre, which was about five bushels more than the land would have made without the guano. No other was sown after this guano, and when the same lot was again in cultivation, no benefit was perceived from the previous application of guano.

On Five acres of land were selected in a field, upon which lime had been applied in the summer of 1845, and cultivated in corn and 240 bushels of guano was applied, at the rate of 300 bushels to the acre, and ploughed in the land six or eight inches; the wheat was then sown upon the surface, and thoroughly raked in. The wheat was much injured by the lime, (as the wheat was in this section of the country,) it was carefully and accurately measured, and the result was 18 bushels to the acre, weighing 61 lbs per bushel. Closerly tested the following spring, with the addition of a bushel of plaster to the acre, and which was equal if not superior to any I had sown upon any lot.

5. Two acres of land upon which fifty bushels of lime had been spread to each acre, in the summer of 1844, and another application of fifty bushels more had been made in the summer of 1846. In the spring of the year 1846, an application of guano was applied to each acre and ploughed in. The wheat did not during the spring show any advantage over that around it which had no guano upon it, and when gotten out, it did not average a half a bushel more than the wheat around it. The two acres were the richest and lightest sandy loam I could find in the field.

4th. A piece of poor land, containing about four acres, which had never had the advantage of lime or any other manure, and which was a close and cold soil, was followed up in August, 1845, and in the fall of September, 200 lbs. of guano was applied to each acre and sowed to wheat. The wheat grew off rapidly and separated, upon which I had the following summer; but unfortunately the seed which I got from Baltimore was injured, and by good judges, it was decided that at least one third of it did not come up. I did not and could not expect a full crop; nevertheless it branched so astonishingly, it made a fine crop, making ninety-six bushels of good wheat. Clover was sown upon this lot of land and raked in, about 15 pounds to the acre; it was one of the best sets of clover I saw the following summer.

**Bone-dust** is another valuable manure, and

which is not used in proportion to other manures, apart from the phosphate of lime which it contains, the deleterious properties in it renders it a permanent manure. Its effects upon crops are not in proportion to the benefit imparted to the land; it is one of the best manures for the grasses, applied at the rate of 12 to 20 bushels to the acre, it renders the land much improved. I have derived great and lasting benefit by its application; not so much from the increase of crops, (although they were considerably increased,) as from the great benefit imparted to the land. The great difficulty of procuring ground bones unadulterated, and the high cost of them, has caused them not to have been applied as liberally as I could have wished; consequently my experiments with them have not been as full as I could have desired. The application of bones by different modes, is now claiming the attention of good and practical farmers.

**Poudrette**—made from "night soil," when properly compounded, forms a good manure. My experience in this manure has been limited, yet I have applied it to corn in the hill; its effect was marked and decided; it was however not so apparent in the increase of the crop, as it was in its growth. In this respect he was indeed an anomaly.

If a man told a big yarn in Billy's hearing he was certain to be beaten—Billy had always something more wonderful to relate.

Billy's neighbor Judge J.—had had many a bout with him, spinning yarns, but invariably had to come out second best, although he had an exuberant imagination, and his reputation for veracity was none of the best.

On one occasion the Judge was riding past Billy's farm, when Billy hailed him, and inquired if he didn't want to buy a quarter of fine beef, as he had just killed an elegant steer.

"Was he fat, Billy?" inquired the Judge. "Yes," answered Billy, "fat as a whale. I rather guess you would think so, if you but knew how much tailow we get out of him."

Why, Judge we got three hundred and twenty to the fraction—what do you think of that?"

Now the Judge thought this to be rather a tough yarn, but he felt more inclined to beat Billy at his own game than to express any doubt of his veracity.

"That was a pretty considerable steer, Billy," replied the Judge, "but not a patch to one I killed a few years ago. He weighed over two thousand pounds and he turned out for hundred and ten pounds of tailow, as near as I can recollect."

Billy was taken all a back for an instant, but collecting himself, he confessed that this was the largest animal of the sort he had ever heard of, excepting one that he once sold in the Philadelphia market.

"This," said Billy "was the largest steer that had ever been seen within the recollection of any man. He was an elephant in proportion—something on the Mastodon order.

When we got him into the city," continued Billy, "his gigantic dimensions struck every one with amazement. It was almost Christmas time, and he was bought by a butcher for Christmas beef. On Christmas eve preparatory to being slaughtered, he was paraded through the streets, decorated with flowers and gay colored ribbons, and followed by an immense crowd. Well, said Billy, he was slaughtered and weighed net, twenty seven hundred pounds! How much tailow do you think we got out of him?"

The Judge thought such an animal would turn out considerably more than a good deal. He however told Billy he would not hazard an opinion by guessing at the amount.

"Well," replied Billy, triumphantly, "we got from that steer four hundred and seventy five pounds of wine and bitters for me."

"Let's go down to the bar and get it; dinner is almost ready," continued the tobacco grower.

"We might as well have it up here," was the rejoinder.

"Talk enough, but how are we to call for it?"

"Ring that bell there."

"What bell?"

"Pull that rope hanging there."

The young fellow laid hold of the rope and gave it a jerk, and just at that moment the gong sounded for dinner. Never had he heard such a sound before, and the rumbling crash came upon his ear with a report that stunned him. He staggered back from the rope, raised both hands with horror, and exclaimed:

"Great Jerusalem, what a smash! I've broken every piece of crockery in the house! There isn't a whole dish left! You must stick by me, old fellow," addressing his friend.

"Don't leave me in this scrape, for my whole crop won't half pay the breakage. What did you tell me to touch that cursed rope for?"

But before our friend, who was bursting with laughter, could answer, a servant entered the room with:

"Did you ring the bell, sir?"

"Bell? no, no; blast, your bell—I never touched a bell in my life! What bell? I never saw your bell."

Somebody rang the bell of this room, that's certain," continued the servant.

"No they didn't. There's nobody here ever saw a bell!" And then turning to his friend, he exclaimed, aside: "Let's lie him out of it; I shan't have a cent to go home if I pay the entire damage. What do they set such rascally traps for, to take in folks from the country!"

"I don't see nothin' else," said I, "and a mighty tall fence it is, too."

The fellow burst out a laugh—why you dared to do? we're them the telegraph poles. And sure enough, when the engineer fellow stopped, I saw them posts a hundred feet apart, and we had been going so offred fast, they looked for all the world like white palins."

At this moment the bell rang at a signal station, before the Cockney had recovered from Jonathan's last dose.

"What's that bell ringing for?" inquired the latter of his English friend.

"We are approaching D—"

"Well, them kind of bell fixins' does for these ere slow cars, but we can't use them contrivances in Merky."

"Ah, why not?"

"Travel too fast—fast, beat sound all to smash. We would be smack through a village before a sound of the clapper was in the neighborhood."

"My heys! is it possible!" exclaimed the astonished Cockney.

corn gives out. The way I manage with my oats is this: I cut them before they are full ripe, when they begin to turn yellow. I then let them cure in the field, and afterwards haul them in, and have large boxes in my lot, which I fill with them; but previous to filling, I have them cut in fine pieces, straw and heads together. You can insert this letter in your next number, for the benefit of my friend. E. B.

### HUMOROUS READING.

#### FAT BULLOCKS BUTCHER'S YARNS.

Billy H.—was one of the most notorious butchers of truth in the abstract, that ever lived. If truth answered the purpose best, and a lie would do him a positive injury, it seemed he would tell a lie in preference to the truth, at any time and on any occasion. In this respect he was indeed an anomaly.

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Why, Judge we got three hundred and twenty to the fraction—what do you think of that?"

Now the Judge thought this to be rather a tough yarn, but he felt more inclined to beat Billy at his own game than to express any doubt of his veracity.

"That was a pretty considerable steer, Billy," replied the Judge, "but not a patch to one I killed a few years ago. He weighed over two thousand pounds and he turned out for hundred and ten pounds of tailow, as near as I can recollect."

Billy was taken all a back for an instant, but collecting himself, he confessed that this was the largest animal of the sort he had ever heard of, excepting one that he once sold in the Philadelphia market.

"This," said Billy "was the largest steer that had ever been seen within the recollection of any man. He was an elephant in proportion—something on the Mastodon order.

When we got him into the city," continued Billy, "his gigantic dimensions struck every one with amazement. It was almost Christmas time, and he was bought by a butcher for Christmas beef. On Christmas eve preparatory to being slaughtered, he was paraded through the streets, decorated with flowers and gay colored ribbons, and followed by an immense crowd. Well, said Billy, he was slaughtered and weighed net, twenty seven hundred pounds! How much tailow do you think we got out of him?"

The Judge thought such an animal would turn out considerably more than a good deal. He however told Billy he would not hazard an opinion by guessing at the amount.

"Well," replied Billy, triumphantly, "we got from that steer four hundred and seventy five pounds of wine and bitters for me."

"Let's go down to the bar and get it; dinner is almost ready," continued the tobacco grower.

"We might as well have it up here," was the rejoinder.

"Talk enough, but how are we to call for it?"

"Ring that bell there."

"What bell?"

"Pull that rope hanging there."

The young fellow laid hold of the rope and gave it a jerk, and just at that moment the gong sounded for dinner. Never had he heard such a sound before, and the rumbling crash came upon his ear with a report that stunned him. He staggered back from the rope, raised both hands with horror, and exclaimed:

"Great Jerusalem, what a smash! I've broken every piece of crockery in the house! There isn't a whole dish left! You must stick by me, old fellow," addressing his friend.

"Don't leave me in this scrape, for my whole crop won't half pay the breakage. What did you tell me to touch that cursed rope for?"

But before our friend, who was bursting with laughter, could answer, a servant entered the room with:

"Did you ring the bell, sir?"

"Bell? no, no; blast, your bell—I never touched a bell in my life! What bell? I never saw your bell."

Somebody rang the bell of this room, that's certain," continued the servant.

"No they didn't. There's nobody here ever saw a bell!" And then turning to his friend, he exclaimed, aside: "Let's lie him out of it; I shan't have a cent to go home if I pay the entire damage. What do they set such rascally traps for, to take in folks from the country!"

"I don't see nothin' else," said I, "and a mighty tall fence it is, too."

The fellow burst out a laugh—why you dared to do? we're them the telegraph poles. And sure enough, when the engineer fellow stopped, I saw them posts a hundred feet apart, and we had been going so offred fast, they looked for all the world like white palins."

At this moment the bell rang at a signal station, before the Cockney had recovered from Jonathan's last dose.

"What's that bell ringing for?" inquired the latter of his English friend.

"We are approaching D—"

"Well, them kind of bell fixins' does for these ere slow cars, but we can't use them contrivances in Merky."

"Ah, why not?"

"Travel too fast—fast, beat sound all to smash. We would be smack through a village before a sound of the clapper was in the neighborhood."

"My heys! is it possible!" exclaimed the astonished Cockney.

"Fact again, by thunder! Why, I was on the York cars when they are steam whistles were first tried. May be you're here of the terrible accident!"

"No."

"Well, sir, we were going it strong—Hurricanes were no what—all nature seemed shaken to pieces, when several miles off, something were on the track. The whistle was let loose, and she did scream awfully but it was no mishap for, after tumbling over a span of smart horses, and a big market wagon, I was just rising from a pond when along came the whistling holler, mixed up with some big curses, I mind to have been the engine man rip out when he first saw the wagon. But the poor fellow was dead when his voice arrived. Fact, got the documents."

"Hextadordinary," exclaimed the horrified Cockney, "and do you use whistles yet?"

"Bless your soul, no. Congress stopped 'em off, and now we act on the philosophical principles, that light travels an alfred night faster than sound, which will do perhaps for this generation. We now tell 'em we are cuming by bursting out a light that astonishes all animal creation, and I reckon the stars will be put out at night."

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"Hext